Ordinance IV of 1951).—The Ordinance amends item two of the Schedule to the principal Act for bringing within its purview instead of offices of profit of Chairman, Director or Member of any Committee or Board appointed by the State Government, the office of Chairman, Director or Member of any Committee, Board or Council appointed by the Government of India or the Government of Mysore or by the Government of any other State specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution of India.

5. *The Mysore Village Panchayets (Amendment and Validating) Ordinance,* 1952 (*Mysore Ordinance I of* 1952).—This Ordinance amends section 12 of the Mysore Village Panchayets Act, 1926, for fixing 5 years (instead of the then existing 4 years) as the maximum period of the term of office of the members of Village Panchayets. It also validates the terms of office of members of, and the constitution and continuance of, certain Village Panchayets.

6. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards (Amendment) Ordinance,* 1952 (*Mysore Ordinance II of* 1952).—This amending Ordinance provides for the continuance of Village Panchayets and District Boards which were functioning on the date of commencement of the principal Act (14th February 1952) during the transitional period, till the date of their reconstitution under the Act.

7. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Ordinance* (*Mysore Ordinance III of* 1952).—This Ordinance amends section 13 of the principal Act in order to restrict the *ex-officio* membership of the Senate under clause (*e*) to the Principals of First Grade Colleges only and also to provide for the election of 12 members to the Senate from the Houses of Legislature (3 from the Legislative Council and 9 from the Legislative Assembly).

(ii) (a) Legislative Enactments.

The Mysore Excise (Amendment) Act, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XIII of* 1951).—This Act amends section 13-A of the Mysore Excise Act, 1901, to make it clear that the prohibition in regard to the possession of liquor imposed by that Section extends to the public generally and not merely confined to a person or persons designated by name or by description.

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2. *The Mysore Prohibition (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XIV of* 1951).—As the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has been entrusted to the Police Department and answers of witnesses in the course of investigations are reduced to writing by such officers, the provision in Section 47 of the Prohibition Act which requires the recording of the answers and their signature by the officer has been omitted by this amending Act.

3. *The Mysore Restriction of meetings near the Legislative Assembly Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XV of* 1951).—This Act prohibits meetings, assemblies and processions consisting of fifty or more persons in any street, square or open place within a distance of half a mile from the place of meeting of the State Legislative Assembly for the purpose, or on the pretext of considering, preparing or submitting any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration or other address to the Rajpramukh or to the State Legislative Assembly for the regulation or alteration of any matters of State

4. *The Mysore Cinematograph Shows Tax Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XVI of* 1951).—This Act provides for the levy of a tax on Cinematograph Shows, the rate of tax per show varying between ten rupees and two rupees depending upon the seating capacity of the theatre and the area at which the theatre is situated.

5. *The Mysore Cultivation of Fallow Lands Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XVII of* 1951).—This Act makes provision for compulsorily bringing fallow lands under cultivation in the State. It makes it obligatory for every holder of occupied land in excess of ten acres in the case of wet lands or fifteen acres in the case of dry lands to cultivate in any revenue year, if so required by the Amildar, such area of fallow land as the Amildar may specify. Provision has been made to grant exemptions in appropriate cases and to exclude lands required for grazing of cattle. Power is also vested in the Amildar to lease fallow lands, if the holders or occupiers fail to arrange for their cultivation as required under Section 3.

6. *The Mysore Health Cess Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XVIII of* 1951).—This Act provides for the levy of a health cess in Mysore at the rate of six pies in the rupee on all items of land revenue and at such rates not exceeding

one anna in the rupee as may be specified by Government on all other items of revenue on which the education cess is leviable.

7. *The Mysore Live-stock Improvement Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XIX of* 1951).—This Act provides for the improvement of live-stock in Mysore by regulating the maintenance of bulls subject to a system of licensing, the inspection of the bulls from time to time and the castration of unsuitable or unfit bulls.

8. *The Mysore State Aid to Industries Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XX of* 1951).—This Act regulates State Aid to certain industries in Mysore. The main provisions deal with the powers of State Government to give State aid to certain specified industries and the constitution of a Board of Industries with powers to recommend the acceptance or rejection of applications for loans.

9. *The Mysore District Boards (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXI of* 1951).—This Act amends Section 24 of the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926, for enabling the Government to extend the term of office of members of a District Board up to a maximum period of five years instead of four years as previously provided.

10. *The Mysore Town Municipalities Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXII of* 1951).—This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to the management of municipal affairs in Towns in Mysore. Its main provisions relates to the constitution of municipal councils consisting of elected members (with reservation of seats for the Scheduled castes, if necessary) and only elected presidents, vesting of enlarged powers in matters of local administration and conversion of all the minor municipalities into town municipalities.

11. *The Mysore University (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXIII of* 1951).—This Act amends Sections 13 and 17 of the Mysore University Act, 1933, to provide for certain changes in the constitution of the Senate and to take power to extend the terms of the Senate and other University authorities which were due to expire on the 30th June 1951 by one more year.

12. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXIV of* 1951).—This Act amends Section 15 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act,

1933, for enabling the Government to extend the term of office of the members of the Municipal Councils up to a maximum period of four years and six months instead of four years as previously provided.

13. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXV of* 1951).—This Act prevents disqualification from membership of the Mysore Legislature of the holders of certain offices of profit, namely, Parliamentary Secretaries and Chairman, Director or Member of Committee or Board appointed by Government.

14. *The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXVI of* 1951).—This Act amends certain provisions of the City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation Act, 1949, to remedy certain defects and to provide for certain other consequential changes. The more important of the provisions relate to the requirement of obtaining the previous sanction of the Government where property exceeding five thousand rupees in value is sold or otherwise transferred or where property is granted free of cost or at an upset price and to the exemption from taxation of buildings belonging to the State Government or the Government of India.

15. *The Mysore Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXVII of* 1951).—This Act makes all lotteries (other than licensed entertainment lotteries, licensed private lotteries, licensed charitable lotteries) and all unlicensed prize competitions unlawful, and provides for the grant of licenses in respect of lotteries and prize competitions on payment of prescribed fees and subject to prescribed conditions, and for the levy of tax on lotteries at a rate not exceeding 12½ per cent of the total sum received or due in respect thereof and on prize competitions at a rate not exceeding 25 per cent of the total sum received in respect of such competitions, with a maximum of 50 per cent in respect of both, if the State Government by notification so directs.

16. *The Mysore Prevention of Adulteration (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXVIII of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Prevention of Adulteration Act 1921, for penalising the adulteration of certain varieties of vegetable oil, such as coconut oil, groundnut oil, gingelly

oil and hutchellu oil with white mineral oil and other odourless oils. It also tightens up the penal provisions containing in Sections 5 and 5-A of the principal Act in order to provide for more deterrent punishment of enhanced fine and in some cases of imprisonment.

17. *The Mysore Warehouses Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXIX of* 1951).—This Act provides for the regulation and licensing of warehouses in the State. It imposes certain statutory duties on a warehouseman, such as, taking out a license for the conduct of his business, taking proper care of the goods deposited in the warehouse, issuing receipts for the produce stored by him and insuring goods against loss or damage by fire, flood, theft or any other accidents. Provision has also been made for the inspection of licensed warehouses and for the issue of licenses to qualified persons entitling them to act as samplers, weighers and classifiers.

18. *The Mysore House Rent and Accommodation Control Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXX of* 1951).—This Act seeks to regulate the letting of residential and non-residential houses and to control the rents of such houses and to prevent unreasonable eviction of tenants therefrom. The scheme of the Act is to empower the Controllers who will normally be officers of the Revenue Department to deal with matters relating to accommodation, control, fixation of fair rents and the control of houses taken on lease or requisitioned by the State Government and to empower Courts of Munsiffs to deal with cases of eviction and complaints of withholding of amenities of tenants, with a right of appeal to District Judges, powers of revision being given to the High Court.

19. *The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Act*, 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXI of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1951, for preventing disqualification of the membership of the Mysore Legislative Assembly of holders of the office of profit of a member of any Industrial Tribunal constituted by the State Government under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Central Act XIV of 1947).

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20. *The Mysore Transfer of Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Act (Mysore Act No. XXXIV of* 1951).—This Act extends the operation of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (Central Act IV of 1882), to agricultural land in Mysore in order to avoid the difficulty and confusion likely to arise by the two different laws being operative on the same subject of transfer of property, the Central Law in respect of all property other than agricultural land and the State Act in respect of agricultural land.

21. *The Mysore Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXIII of* 1951).—This Act makes provision for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both the Houses of the Mysore Legislature, of his seat in one House or the other. Sections 3 and 4 provide for the vacation of one of the seats when a person is elected to both Houses of the State Legislature and when a person who is already a member of one House is elected to the other House of the State Legislature.

22. *The Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXIV of* 1951).—This Act substitutes a new section for Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, for vesting powers in the State Government to fix different scales of fine for different areas by means of Notification. It obviates the previous procedure which required an amendment of the Act every time a change in the rates was contemplated.

23. *The Mysore High Court (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXV of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore High Court Act, 1884, to provide for fixing a single Judge's jurisdiction at Rs. 3,000 (as a measure of reducing the arrears of work by the High Court) and to make provision regulating the vacations for the High Court for Summer, Dasara and Winter not exceeding 80 days in all in every year. It also makes certain other amendments consequential on the commencement of the Constitution of India.

24. *The Mysore City Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXVI of* 1951).—This Act amends the Mysore City Municipalities Act, 1933, to bring it on a par with the newly enacted Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, in certain matters. Its salient features are:—

provision for election of Councillors on the basis of adult franchise from single member constituencies and for the reservation of seats in the municipal council for the Schedule castes for a period of ten years; provision for the appointment of an Election Commissioner for the adjudication of election disputes in place of the District Judge or any other Judge; and also provision for increase in the normal term of a municipal council from 3 to 4 years, extensible up to 5 years.

25. *The Mysore Appropriation No. 4 Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXVII of* 1951).—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of a further sum of one hundred and thirty-three lakhs fifty-four thousand and four hundred and twenty-five rupees from and out of the consolidated fund of the State to the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952.

26. *The Mysore Civil Courts (Amendment) Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXVIII of* 1951).—In conformity with the recommendation of the High Court Arrears Committee, the Act amends the Mysore Civil Courts Act, 1883, by conferring the appellate jurisdiction on District Courts in respect of original suits tried by a Subordinate Judge where the valuation does not exceed Rs. 10,000. The provision regulating vacations of Civil Courts has also been modified whereby they will have three vacations in each year, for Summer, Dasara and Winter for a period not exceeding sixty days in all.

27. *The Mysore Suits Valuation Act,* 1951 (*Mysore Act No. XXXIX of* 1951).—The Act makes provision for prescribing the mode of valuing suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of courts with respect thereto. It is intended to avoid the hardship resulting from a court trying suits in respect of property whose value determined on the basis of the court fees paid may bring them within the jurisdiction of that court but whose real value may exceed the jurisdictional limit of that court.

28. *The Mysore Town Municipalities (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act I of* 1952).—Under sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, applications to the Election Commissioner for the determination of the validity of elections have to be made

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within ten days, after the date of the declaration of the result of an election of a Councillor. This amending Act provides for adopting the date of publication of the name of the elected person in the *Mysore Gazette* instead of the date of declaration of election as the date of reckoning for computing this statutory period. This Act also makes express provisions for the dissolution of the municipal councils functioning on the date of commencement of the Principal Act from the date of the reconstitution of the new Councils, and for the continuance of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the former municipal councils till the reconstitution of the new councils.

29. *The City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952 (Mysore Act II of 1952).*—This amending Act provides for the enlargement of the Board of Trustees constituted under Section 4 of the Principal Act, by increasing the number of trustees from 9 to 12. The Chairman of the Trust Board has been empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 3,000 and the Board to incur expenditure beyond Rs. 3,000 but up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. In respect of expenditure beyond Rs. 10,000, the approval of Government has to be obtained. Within the limits of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000 stated above, power has been made available to the Chairman and the Board respectively, to call for tenders and prepare estimates.

Provision has also been made for the levy of betterment fee in respect of any area under the improvement scheme at the rate of one-third of the increase in value of the land. The betterment fee will be determined in the first instance by agreement between the Board and the person concerned and in the absence of any such agreement by an arbitrator appointed for the purpose. There are also additional provisions for regulating the formation of private extensions, lay-outs or streets under certain specified conditions and for enabling the Board to make new or additional improvement schemes on its own initiative or otherwise.

30. *The City of Bangalore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952 (Mysore Act III of 1952).*—The provisions of this Act are in the main similar to the provisions contained in the City of Mysore Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1952. The Chairman of the Trust Board has been empowered to incur expenditure up to Rs. 3,000 and the Board to incur

expenditure beyond Rs. 3,000 but up to a limit of Rs. 10,000. In respect of expenditure beyond Rs. 10,000 the approval of Government has to be obtained. Within the limits of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 10,000, power has been made available to the Chairman and the Board, respectively, to call for tenders and prepare estimates.

Provision has also been made for the levy of betterment fee in respect of an increase in the value of land resulting from the execution of an improvement work at the rate of one-third of the increase in the value of the land. The determination of the betterment fee will depend, in the first instance, on an agreement between the Board and the person concerned, and in the absence of any such agreement by an arbitrator appointed for the purpose. Provisions have further been made for regulating the formation of private extensions, lay-outs or streets under certain specified conditions and for enabling the Board to make new or additional improvement schemes on its own initiative or otherwise.

31. *The Mysore Village Panchayets and District Boards Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. IV of* 1952).—This Act amends and consolidates the law relating to local bodies (Village Panchayets and District Boards) in Mysore and consequentially repeals the Mysore Village Panchayets Act, 1926, and the Mysore District Boards Act, 1926. It provides for the constitution of a panchayet for each village or group of villages with a population of not less than 2,000 and not more than 5,000 on the basis of adult franchise. Every panchayet is enjoined to perform certain obligatory and discretionary functions. Similarly, it provides for the constitution of a District Board for each district and for the election of the members of a District Board by an electoral college consisting of members of Village Panchayets. These local bodies have been vested with enlarged powers in matters of local administration.

32. *The Mysore Sales-tax (Second Amendment) Act*, 1952 (*Mysore Act No. V of* 1952).—This amending Act incorporates in the principal Act, the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution of India which provides, among other things, that no law of a State shall impose tax on the sale or purchase of goods, where such sale or purchase takes

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place outside the State, or in the course of the import of the goods into or export of the goods out of the territory of India, or in the course of Inter-State trade or commerce.

33. *The Mysore Forest (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act No. VI of* 1952).—This amending Act provides for an amplified definition of "timber" so as to include wood which is sawn under this category and vests power in the Government to frame rules in order to regulate the establishment of saw mills or any other sawing contrivance. The maximum limit of the amount of compensation which may be accepted by a Forest Officer has been enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

34. *The Mysore Irrigation (Amendment) Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act No. VII of* 1952).—This amending Act seeks to prevent channel offences by vesting suitable powers in the departmental officers to penalise the offender direct and also to rectify certain administrative difficulties found in the working of the Act. The main provisions of the Act relate to the appointment of canal officers in respect of canal areas with the authority to exercise certain powers, such as regulation of water supply, etc., power to prescribe the kind of crop to be grown under an irrigable area and the period of growing such crop; power to make declaration in respect of maintenance of minor irrigation works by Government and empowering the Chief Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department in place of the Revenue Commissioner, to hear certain appeals. The Act also repeals the Minor Tank Restoration Act, 1916.

35. *The Mysore Race Courses Licensing Act,* 1952 (*Mysore Act No. VIII of* 1952).—This Act is intended to make statutory provision for licensing race-courses and for the proper control of horse-racing in the State. The more important provisions of the Bill deal with the granting of licenses for horse-racing on race-courses and cancellation of the same for contravention of any of the conditions of licenses, prescribing penalty for taking part in a horse-race on an unlicensed race-course; and prescribing penalty for contravening the conditions of license.

The more important amendments effected in the Betting Tax Act, 1932, are intended to provide for the punishment of imprisonment for licensees and book-makers